

## TAFT WON'T PARDON MORSE OR WALSH

Says Both Broke Banking Laws and Betrayed Their Trust.

## CASE OF "MORAL TURPITUDE"

New Yorker May Apply for Clemency Again After January 1, 1913.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Taft denied to-night the applications for pardon of Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker who is serving a fifteen year sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and John R. Walsh, the Chicago financier who is serving a five year sentence at Leavenworth, Kan.

Permission is given by the President to Morse to renew his application for pardon after January 1, 1913. As Walsh is eligible for parole after next September, when he will have served two-thirds of his sentence, the President refused to take any action in his case.

In deciding against Morse and Walsh the President has resisted the most powerful influences that have been brought to bear upon him on any subject since he entered the White House.

In his memorandum announcing his rejection of the applications he alludes to the influential and prominent persons who have petitioned in behalf of the prisoners and adds that they apparently fail to appreciate the high importance to society that such criminal breaches of trust as Morse and Walsh are guilty of should be severely punished.

In the case of Morse the prisoner's wife presented a petition bearing the names of about 10,000 persons, including many in political life. In Walsh's case the requests for clemency also came from many well known in politics, society and business.

The President in his opinion lays down certain principles concerning the violation of the national banking laws in considering the Walsh case, and then applies these principles to the Morse appeal. The President holds that both men were guilty in proportion to the trust and confidence extended in them. He points out the necessity of the Government's emphasizing the difference between "honest business and dishonest breaches of trust," particularly because the present "mad rush for wealth" has dimmed the lines between "profit from legitimate business and improper gain from undue use of trust control over other people's property and money."

The President says: "John R. Walsh was convicted of misapplication of the funds of the Chicago National Bank while its president and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Leavenworth penitentiary for five years. He began serving his sentence January 19, 1907."

His pardon is asked, first, because his violations of laws were technical and did not involve moral turpitude and second, because his financial benefits, second, because of the deposits of his private fortune, third, because he was, in doing what he did, attempting to uphold industries of substantial benefit to the country. Fourth, because he is an old man, in ill health, not likely to live long and who has borne a good reputation and lived a life of simplicity and not of self-indulgence.

The facts are that Walsh owned a large interest in three banks, the Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company and the Home Savings Bank, the latter two Illinois State corporations. He absolutely controlled them, although there was a substantial minority interest in all of them held by others. He used them to finance the growth of the development of several railroads, insurance companies, coal mines and other enterprises. Using his control of these banks he took their funds and invested them in enterprises of his own choosing, either by direct purchase of the bonds, which he had caused to be issued, or by leading from the funds of the bank money on dummy notes secured by such bonds as collateral.

He raised nearly the whole funds of the banks in the security of these enterprises and because of these investments the banks failed. The allied banks of Chicago in order to prevent a panic took over the Walsh bank holdings and Walsh's properties and paid the depositors in full, but the liquidation of the allied banks will sustain a substantial loss.

The application for pardon must be denied. In the first place the record shows moral turpitude of that invidious and dangerous kind which the national banking laws were intended to secure on the part of national banking officers the faithful honest administration of their trust and the handling of the funds of the banks, including its capital, surplus and deposits for the benefit of the shareholders and depositors. A bank officer who uses such funds to promote enterprises in which he has a private interest and without the knowledge and consent of the shareholders for whom he is a trustee involves the whole of the bank in unauthorized speculation. If from this he is to derive profit it is a breach of duty of moral turpitude and must be denied under the national banking act.

No reliance to be placed on the methods, no suggestion of great business enterprises, no suggestion of building up useful industries and no subsequent attempt to make good the losses which his act have brought on other persons who trusted him can gloss over the fact that such a man is taking other people's money for his own uses.

Walsh acquired great power in the management of large banks. His responsibility was commensurate. His guilt is in the nature of the trust and confidence reposed in him. Of course he did not intend to steal the money of his depositors.

## 5323 FOR HEINZE'S PUNCH.

Cabman Will Have to Come and Get the Money According to the Testimony.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Delany brought in a verdict for \$525 against F. Augustus Heinze yesterday in a suit by Joseph B. Hubbard, a taxi cab driver, for assault in front of the Café Boulevard on April 25, 1909. Hubbard sued for \$5,000 and testified that on the night in question he took Heinze, his friend, B. C. McVey, and two women from the Claremont Inn to the Café Boulevard, and that when he told Heinze the meter registered \$6.40 Heinze objected to paying so much and walked upstairs.

"I followed him and Mr. Heinze turned around and struck me in the left eye and staggered me," said the witness. "I braced myself as best I could and Mr. Heinze then gave me a punch in the jaw and went into the café."

Heinze testified that he had a quarrel with the driver as a result of which he wouldn't pay the fare demanded.

"He asked for 40 of me, and I thought he must be joking, because I had made the same trip several times before and never paid more than \$4 or \$4.50," said Heinze. "I told him I'd give him \$4.50, and gave him my card. Then he said 'You will pay it, and I struck him. He dropped on his knees and grabbed me and I shoved him off and went inside the café. A little later he came in with a policeman and had me arrested, but when I appeared before a Magistrate next day I was discharged."

"You never made any attempt to pay the company, did you?" asked the plaintiff's lawyer.

"People to whom I owe money generally come to see me. I don't have to go to see them," replied Heinze.

Testimony was introduced to show that the distance from the Claremont Inn to the Café Boulevard is seven miles and that the fare should be only \$4.40.

## WOMEN AID ROCKEFELLER.

Are Working and Will Vote for His Plan to Brick Village Roads.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—William Rockefeller will have the assistance of the Women's Civic League in his fight in North Tarrytown to-morrow to carry a proposition appropriating \$144,000 for brick roads in the village. The president of the league this afternoon appointed a committee of workers to be at the polls to-morrow to instruct the women voters how to vote correctly and also how to fold their ballots. The league believes that a number of the ballots cast by women in the Tarrytown election in March were thrown out because they were not folded properly. The women generally are enthusiastic over Mr. Rockefeller's proposition. A large number of them have signed their intention of voting to-morrow and they hope their votes will carry the proposition.

Mr. Rockefeller agrees to give \$10,000, and it is said that if the appropriation is made he will also give \$15,000 for a memorial bridge to Washington Irving to stand on the site of the headless horseman's bridge. Mr. Rockefeller is now at Rockwood Hall, and he has been using every influence to win votes for the proposition. He made his canvass in his automobile and he let no votes escape. The employees on his estate are also working hard to carry the proposition. Village President John Wirth and the village Board of Trustees are also in favor of the proposition.

The polls will open at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning and close at 7 o'clock to-morrow night. Great interest is manifested in the outcome. Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$10,000 to the town of Mount Pleasant added that to the brick road money from line to line. Mr. Rockefeller is at the head of a committee of wealthy men who want to see Broadway bricked from Scarborough to Hastings, and they will give liberally toward making Broadway the finest highway in the State.

## NEW BABY EVERY TIME.

Lawyer Agnes Mulligan Takes the Sixth to Court With Her.

Supreme Court Justice Benton instructed a jury before him yesterday not to heed the fact that the plaintiff in the case on trial brought her baby to court with her. At the suggestion of her counsel, James W. Osborne, the baby was taken out of the court room and put in custody of Capt. Lynch of the court squad.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Agnes Murphy Mulligan, lawyer and real estate operator of the Bronx, who is suing former Sheriff O'Brien, Charles S. Benson and others for damages for assault in 1908, when Benson was a writ of ejectment against Mrs. Mulligan, ousting her from 777 Tremont avenue, where she had her office. The ejectment suit has been tried six times, and finally resulted in a judgment for Mrs. Mulligan, which was reversed a month ago by the Appellate Division.

The reference to Mrs. Mulligan's young child was made by Hector M. Hitchens, who said that every time the ejectment case was tried Mrs. Mulligan had a new baby in court with her. She has six children now, the youngest less than a year old. The damage case was not concluded yesterday.

## KNIFE CURES KLEPTOMANIA.

Surgeon Removes Bone That Pressed Brain Bump of Thievery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Mrs. Jean Turner, a twenty-two-year-old kleptomaniac, has been reformed by means of a surgeon's knife. The young woman had served a term of a year in San Quentin, but soon after her release was arrested charged with stealing jewelry. Her case was brought to the attention of Dr. H. N. Rowell, who diagnosed her ailment as bone pressure on the brain. He took out a section of bone over the frontal part of the brain, removing pressure which was believed to have been the cause of her uncontrollable pilfering tendency.

The operation was conducted under methods followed by Dr. Horsley of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Dr. Cushing of Johns Hopkins.

The young woman has now fully recovered from the operation and will be released on probation. She says she is changed and no longer feels the overwhelming impulse to steal things. She will be taken to the country and the surgeon predicts a complete cure.

## WOMAN FINDS DEAD BURGLAR

HANGED HIMSELF ENTERING EMPTY HOUSE IN HARLEM.

Skylight Collapsed as Intruder Was Sliding Down a Rope—Coroner Thinks It Happened Two Weeks Ago—Man's Fall Arrested—He Knew Too Much.

When Mrs. Esther Surut entered her home yesterday afternoon at 138 West 121st street, which has been closed for several weeks, she found a burglar who had been choked to death. He had been hanging for more than two weeks from the skylight on the fourth floor of the house. Mrs. Surut was alone when she made the discovery, but she got a policeman to find out how the man entered from the roof.

The burglar had been suffocated. As he was about to slide down a rope which he had made fast to the chimney and let fall through a skylight the prop gave way and the heavy roof door caught him in the throat and held his body dangling.

Last night the man was identified as George J. Tauer, alias George J. Tauer, of 218 East 118th street. He had a criminal record.

On May 5 Mr. Surut and his family closed up their house in 121st street and went down to Arverne for the summer.

Yesterday Mrs. Surut left Arverne to spend the day in town. She shopped in the morning and after lunch went up to the house in Harlem. She went upstairs to the top floor. As she was half way up the last flight she saw the body of a man hanging from the roof into the hall, his feet about a yard from the floor.

He had tumbled down stairs to spread the alarm. She ran to the sidewalk and hailed Bicycle Policemen Miller.

Miller called for more cops and in a few minutes Bicycle Policemen Gaudert, Glynn and Horn had gathered to help him. They discovered that the burglar had cut the glass in a skylight over a bathroom and was balked by heavy iron bars that blocked his entrance. He selected a big skylight then six feet long, which was over the hall.

It didn't require acute observation to see that Tauer never actually got into the house. He sliced out a large triangular pane of glass from the outside skylight and lifted the six foot covering made of stained glass. This was raised and lowered on hinges at one end. When he opened that he apparently propped it with a stick or something and then went back with his rope, which he fastened to the chimney, and lowered into the hall. He was going to slide down in this way and haul himself up in case the house wasn't as empty as he hoped to find it.

But just as he was ready to drop the stained glass skylight was liberated and struck him squarely at the throat. The man was held clinched by the transom. He couldn't free himself. His head was outside and the rest of his body swung below the heavy transom. Tauer struggled to break away, but that was evident from marks on the wall. But the harder he worked the tighter he was gripped. The police found him with his arms outstretched, his fingers under the sash of the skylight.

Headquarters was notified of the case. Detectives Collings, Brennick and Heggeny and Capt. Farrell came up and waited until Coroner Feinberg arrived an hour after Mrs. Surut had entered the house. The Coroner couldn't say definitely, but he was positive that the man had been dead for more than two weeks.

That the intruder was a burglar with some knowledge of the art there was no doubt. He wore rubber soled shoes which he protected from noise by two pairs of socks over them. He carried a skeleton key and a jimmy, and in his right trousers pocket was a revolver loaded with blank cartridges. In another pocket were more blanks with which to scare folks.

In the coat the police found the name of Rudolph Yesik of 35 East Seventy-third street. They sent for Yesik and he and his brother Joseph went to the Morgue. There Joe Yesik told a story which resulted in his arrest.

He said that last Saturday he and Tauer were around together, and that he was wearing his brother's coat, which was found on the dead burglar. They must have swapped coats, he thought. Joe told of their plans to rob the Surut home and of another job that they were planning in a candy store in Yonkers.

Tauer had been training Joe Yesik in the science of burglary. For days, said Joe, Tauer had instructed him how to run up and down stairs without making any noise, and all Joe needed to make him a regular burglar was nerve. He lacked that, he said, and backed out of the scheme to rob the Suruts. In the coat that Tauer wore two postcards were found, one bearing a picture of a young man and the other with items concerning a recent robbery. The picture was of Rudolph Yesik, but the police didn't know where the robbery occurred.

A woman who knew Tauer when she lived at 218 East 118th street, Mrs. Bertha Ricken of 123 East 123d street, was summoned. She was certain that the dead man was Tauer. She had frequently seen Tauer and Yesik together. She saw them both last Saturday night.

Tauer told her, she said, that he had served two years at Elmira and seven and a half years in Sing Sing.

The Suruts were never troubled with burglars before and no robberies have been reported in the neighborhood in a long time. Elias Surut is a woolen merchant of 27 Greene street. He and his wife returned to Arverne last night.

The identification of the dead burglar was made positive through finger prints taken last night. The police found the picture in the rogue's gallery under the name of Joseph Tauer, another alias. Tauer's first arrest was in 1904, when he was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for burglary. On April 2, 1906, he was sent to Elmira for a robbery committed at the home of J. H. Cullyer of 91 Central Park West. In September, 1907, he was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing for a job he did from the roof of 82 West Ninetieth street. He was known to the police as a "scuttie burglar."

## A WOMAN HELD HER UP.

Engineer's Wife Says \$600 Was Taken From Her at Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. Annetta Williams, who lives on Crotona avenue, The Bronx, and every night brings a lunch to her husband Charles, an electrical engineer in the Interborough power house at Thirty-third street and Second avenue, was waiting for a Third avenue car at midnight last night when another woman stepped out of the shadow of the elevated structure and made for her. Mrs. Williams told the police that the woman struck her, knocked her down and robbed her of a pocketbook with \$600 in it.

No one answered her cries, Mrs. Williams said, and the other woman disappeared into a doorway. Mrs. Williams was somewhat bruised and her clothing was torn, but she was able to go home after she had received first aid treatment. Early this morning the detectives arrested a suspect and brought her to Headquarters.

She said she was Mrs. Esther Muggins of 205 East Thirty-sixth street. She is 35 years old. A robbery charge, which she denied was entered against her.

## CHICKEN TRUST TRIALS.

Nineteen Alleged Monopolists Brought to Bar in General Sessions.

Nineteen commission merchants and jobbers in live poultry were put on trial yesterday before Judge Rosinsky in General Sessions for conspiring to obtain control of wholesale trade in live poultry to the detriment of trade and commerce. There were eighty-six indicted for the same offense. Those whose cases were called yesterday are members of the New York Commission Merchants Live Poultry Protective Association and of the Jobbers Association. It is alleged that with a system of fines and pooling of profits they controlled 90 per cent. of the live poultry business.

Only three or four of the defendants were in court. The offense with which they are charged is a misdemeanor. They are represented by former District Attorney William Travers Jerome. Assistant District Attorney De Ford is prosecuting.

Four jurors were chosen yesterday. Many of the talesmen were found to be stockholders in corporations which were regarded by Mr. De Ford as monopolies. Mr. De Ford questioned such men at length and one talesman said he thought there was nothing criminal in getting a monopoly of the trade in live poultry or anything else.

The nineteen defendants are Samuel Werner, Solomon Frankel, E. Maury Posey, Joseph Cohen, Abraham Kassel, Pauline Jacobs, Louis J. Schwab, Ewing J. Dwyer, Charles Westenberg, William W. Smith, Charles L. Jewell, James N. Norris, William H. Norris, Charles Thatcher, Clemon Bishop and David A. Jewell.

## FINAL SURVEY TALKS.

With a Promise of a Definite Report Next Week.

The conference of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate's committee on subway matters had before them yesterday President Shonts of the Interborough and Andrew Freedman, one of the company's directors. When the meeting was over Mr. Shonts was asked about the intimations of a compromise contained in the letter of President Williams of the B. R. T.

The Interborough president said that he hadn't read the letter, but he was sure that there had been no compromise considered by his company. They didn't do business that way.

Borough President McAneny let it be known that the two committees had finished their discussion with the Interborough and that this company had made no substantial concessions. The indications were that the report of the committees would not favor the Interborough. There was another meeting of the two committees last night at the Bar Association and Mr. McAneny said their whole attention would be directed from now on to preparing the report. Sessions will be held this afternoon and this evening, there will be two to-morrow and the job will be taken up again on Tuesday. Mr. McAneny is going to Lake George over Sunday. He said with considerable confidence yesterday that the board would have the report of the committees for next week's meeting.

## NINE WOMEN SENT TO JAIL.

They Were Begging for Striking Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 24.—Charged with disturbing the peace, nine girls and women of Westmoreland City, wives and daughters of striking miners, were sent to the county jail to serve sentences of twenty days each by Justice of the Peace P. L. Meerhoff.

Some of the prisoners are under 15 years of age and some have children at home.

Since the miners' strike began over a year ago the wives and daughters of the strikers have made it a daily practice to walk eight miles from their camps to Greensburg to beg food and contributions for their families.

Nine of the girls and women came to town this morning and were begging in the streets. It is alleged that one of them got into an altercation with a woman whom she asked for aid and the woman called the police. The entire nine were arrested and taken before Justice Meerhoff. He heard the evidence, then fined them \$10 each, with the alternative of going to jail for twenty days. The prisoners were penniless and went to jail.

## CHICKENS REPORTED A FIRE.

Their Protest Brought a Policeman and Perhaps Saved a Store.

The cackling of chickens came to Policeman Duffy last night as he strolled at West Broadway and Barclay street. He traced it to 67 Barclay street, a poultry store occupied by Herrie & Benedict. Looking in the window Duffy noticed that one of the coops was on fire and the chickens were doing their best to get out. He ran to the fire house at Barclay and Greenwich streets. The firemen broke in the doors and soon took care of the small blaze, but Deputy Chief Binns found that one of the cacklers will never give another alarm. The damage was \$1,000 and one dead hen.

## SPECIAL TRAINS FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Leave Atlantic City, Tuesday, May 26, Pennsylvanian, 10:30 A. M.; Delaware, 11:30 A. M.; Camden, 12:30 P. M.; Philadelphia, 1:30 P. M.; New York, 2:30 P. M.; Baltimore, 3:30 P. M.; Washington, 4:30 P. M.; New Orleans, 5:30 P. M.; St. Louis, 6:30 P. M.; Chicago, 7:30 P. M.; St. Paul, 8:30 P. M.; Portland, 9:30 P. M.; Seattle, 10:30 P. M.; San Francisco, 11:30 P. M.; Los Angeles, 12:30 A. M.; San Diego, 1:30 A. M.; Honolulu, 2:30 A. M.

## DAN O'REILLY FOUND GUILTY.

Former Assistant District Attorney in the Tombs.

Jury Took 30 Minutes to Agree That He Received Stolen Goods in the Case of the Hancock Securities—Remanded to Friday for Sentence or Any Motion.

Daniel O'Reilly, who was an Assistant District Attorney under Asa Bird Gardiner, was convicted by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Davis yesterday of receiving stolen property. The maximum penalty is five years imprisonment and a fine of \$250.

The jury was out seventy minutes. Abraham Levy, O'Reilly's counsel, was not in court yesterday when the verdict was brought in, and on the request of his associate, Owen W. Bohan, Justice Davis remanded O'Reilly until Friday in order that Mr. Levy might have time to prepare any motions he might wish to make. Soon after half past 6 Mr. O'Reilly went across the Bridge of Signs to the Tombs, with Deputy Sheriff Spelman.

O'Reilly was indicted on April 13, after a confession made to Assistant District Attorney Buckner by Frank J. Plasse, a jewelry pedler, who had been arrested for complicity in the robbery of Aaron Bancroft, a Wall Street broker, 84 years old, of \$87,000 worth of securities. Plasse told Mr. Buckner that the robbery, which took place on March 2 in the corridor of the safe deposit vaults of the Produce Exchange Building, was the work of two crooks, Cy Yates and Charles Ross.

They had been told, he said, by Harry Barrett, a former employee of the Bancrofts now under arrest, that it was the custom of old Aaron Bancroft to take an envelope of valuable securities to his safe deposit box in the Produce Exchange Building Mondays and Thursdays. On Thursday, March 2, Yates and Ross met Aaron Bancroft in the corridor. They bumped into him and the old man fell to the floor and dropped the envelope. After picking him up and apologizing they handed him an envelope which was the counterpart of the one he carried, but which contained only scraps of newspapers. He put it in the deposit box and the substitution was not discovered until the following Monday.

The thieves tried their best to dispose of the securities, even going to Boston to try to find a market. On March 15 Plasse and Yates were introduced to O'Reilly at Rector's. Plasse made several trips thereafter to O'Reilly's office. O'Reilly, he says, finally told him that the only way to get anything for the stocks, bonds and perhaps the thieves, but that his informant demanded a reward of \$5,000. He suggested that he be retained as an attorney for the Bancrofts.

Dougherty went to see William M. Sullivan, attorney for the Bancrofts, and asked him if he would make such a bargain and retain another attorney. Sullivan at first refused, and then, on the advice of Police Inspector Russell, agreed to the proposition. Securities amounting to \$65,000 were handed over to Sullivan by Plasse in O'Reilly's presence and Sullivan paid O'Reilly \$500. Plasse says he paid O'Reilly \$250 as a share of the reward. O'Reilly denied this and said he had acted only as an attorney for the Bancrofts.

In summing up yesterday Mr. Buckner said that O'Reilly's story contradicted 110 statements made by witnesses for the prosecution. It made him out of Sullivan, Plasse, Buchhal, a clerk in Sullivan's office, Dougherty, Russell and Lambert.

"What is more dangerous to this community," said Mr. Buckner, "than to see this attorney at law consorting with thieves, fattening on them, becoming a thief broker? Taking things that were useless in the hands of the thieves, by impressing a genius upon them he made their value \$5,000."

The jury went out at 4:40. They returned in ten minutes before 6, carrying their hats and umbrellas. O'Reilly came in with Bohan. It was evident that he guessed the verdict before the foreman rose in response to the clerk's question. He looked very serious as he gave his pedigree to the clerk. He said he was 41 years old, was born in New York and that his home was at 19 West 131st street. O'Reilly was graduated from Columbia University. He married Marie F. Meskin. His wife has been too ill to attend his trial. As Assistant District Attorney he obtained the conviction of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds. He was also in the Olga Nethercole "Sapho" case and in the N. Patterson case. He was of counsel for the defense in both the Thaw trials and in the Hains trial.

## SEPARATED AT CHICAGO FIRE.

Members of Family Have Been Hunting Each Other Since 1871.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., May 24.—After a separation of nearly forty years Peter Sharp of this city and his wife, Anna Sharp, and their son and daughter were reunited here to-night at Sharp's home.

The Sharps were separated in Chicago in October, 1871, during the great fire there. Sharp spent a fortune trying to find his wife, and believing her dead was married again a few years ago. Mrs. Sharp never remarried, and through the Pension Office at Washington finally found Sharp living here.

He proposes to take care of "both wives," he says, "but not as wives in the full sense of the term." His daughter, who arrived to-day with her mother is wealthy. Their son, who arrived this evening, lives in New Orleans, where he learned through newspapers that his parents had found each other.

"I never realized how big the earth was until I tried to find my husband," said the first Mrs. Sharp to-night. "I found our daughter six years after the Chicago fire and I have lived with her ever since." The first Mrs. Sharp has a comfortable fortune which she accumulated while searching for her missing husband.

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## WAGNER SAID TO BE RETAINED.

To Assist Prosecuting Hyde, Cummins and Reichmann.

District Attorney Whitman has engaged special counsel to assist him in prosecuting Carnegie Trust Company cases. It was understood around the Criminal Courts Building that William M. Ivins was the lawyer who got the job. Judge Whitman wasn't ready apparently to say who it was and Mr. Ivins wouldn't give a yes or a no to an inquiry.

Reichmann, the former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, will be the first man tried—Cummins next, and then Hyde.

## UNKNOWN WAGNER WORK.

Chorus and Orchestral Accompaniment Among Copyist's Papers.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. DRESDEN, May 24.—An unknown work of Wagner's has been found here among the papers of Mayner, one of the great composers' copyists. It is an instrumental accompaniment for a male voice and chorus, composed in 1843 for the unveiling of the memorial to King Friedrich August I.

It will be performed initially on February 4 next at the celebration of the King's birthday.

## ARBITRATION WITH JAPAN.

Negotiation for a New Treaty to Begin Soon Both Nations for It.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Negotiations for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan are expected to begin soon. Reliable information indicates that the Japanese Government favors it. Secretary of State Knox is willing to negotiate with any Government that expresses a desire to take up the question. The only difficulty is that the Japanese Government apparently intends to wait for Secretary Knox to take the initiative.

In the opinion of the State Department the question as to which Government will initiate the discussion is of comparatively little moment. If negotiated the convention with Japan will supersede the present treaty which was negotiated in 1908 by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, and provides for the arbitration of all disputes except those affecting the national honor, the vital interests or the rights of third parties.

Under the proposed convention all disputes will be settled by arbitration or by direct negotiation.

## WEATHER MAN SUSPECTED.

Congress to Look Into Complaints About Chief Willis L. Moore.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Moore of Indiana, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, has designated Representative Dougherty, a member of the committee, as a sub-committee of one to investigate the Weather Bureau with particular reference to the official conduct of Prof. Willis L. Moore, the bureau chief.

Mr. Dougherty is directed to report to the full committee, and if he decides that an exhaustive investigation of the Weather Bureau is essential a sub-committee of three members will be appointed for the purpose.

It is admitted by members of the committee that many complaints concerning the Weather Bureau have been received and that a general investigation of that particular branch of the Government service probably will be undertaken.

## SENATOR FLETCHER WINS.

Unitarian Convention Elects Him a Vice-President Despite Lorimer Vote.

BOSTON, May 24.—United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher was returned a winner in the battle to prevent his reelection as a vice-president of the American Unitarian Association at the convention to-day.

He received 315 votes to 112 for L. S. Thorne of Texas after a bitter debate in which hisses were heard when the Rev. Mr. Weil of Bellingham, Wash., made a remark about the Rev. John H. Holmes, pastor of the Church of Messiah, New York.

The objection to Senator Fletcher was based on the fact that he voted for Senator Lorimer in the recent Senatorial scandal.

## AN AIRMAN IN TROUBLE.

Fogbound, He Made for Earth, Which Received Him Unkindly.

Joseph Richter, one of the recruits among the airmen at Belmont Park, went out for a spin just as dusk was gathering last night. He got as far as Mineola, where he alighted a little after 7, just as a heavy fog was blowing in.

He was for making the return trip to Belmont Park without waiting for day. He was advised against this strongly, but he said that at least he was going to take a look around. He did and then came to the conclusion that the return trip would be too risky. In alighting his switch did not work and the machine landed on its right wing. Several ribs of the plane and the steering post were broken and now Richter can't get back to Belmont for two days at least. Yesterday was his eighth time in the air.

## ADMITTS SLASHING PICTURE.

Apache Who Injured a Michael Angelo Statue Admitted It.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, May 24.—The apache who on May 3 broke a statue in the Louvre and attempted to slash a painting by Michael Angelo when arraigned before a magistrate to-day impudently acknowledged the charges against him. He said that an American had offered him money to steal the